DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIX. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1910. NUMBER 36

Published every week.
$1.00 a year, in advance

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

Entered at the Post Office, New York, N. Y.
as second class matter.

THE SURRENDER.

I knew by the look in the boy's eyes as he raised them to mine, that I had hurt him keenly. Yet to show that I knew it meant to twist the dagger in the wound, for he was trying with all the might of his sensitive little pride and loyalty to hide it from me. So I waited diplomatically for him to speak, but the moments dropped one by one into the sea of silence and were drowned, and I could not countenance longer this slaughter of the innocents.

"Well?" I said interrogatively.

"It's all right, father." He tried to say it heartily, but I, listening with the ears of love, detected a pretense, a note in the heartiness that did not ring quite true.

"It will make no difference between you and me, lad," I said hastily, defensively, as though he had condemned me. Again that swift, hurt look, and I knew my words fell on unbelieving ears.

"No, sir, of course it won't."

He met the suggestion gallantly, but his eyes carefully avoided mine. His glance strayed along the sloping hill side to an old rail fence where a curious chipmunk had paused to investigate us. I watched his face breathless—my heart stopped beating, and then throbbed on again with a dull ache as the fluff of brown fur brought no answering light to his troubled eyes. I realized poignantly, then, that the hurt was deeper than even I suspected and that he had drawn further than ever before away from me into that holy of holies of his inner self where I could not follow him.

"It will distress me very greatly not to have you approve to it," I said, going cautiously, for I would not let him see that I had looked into his sacred sanctuary.

"Of course, it's all right," he repeated sturdily, "an' I'm awfully glad if you are happier." But still that false note in his brave little voice that tugged at the strings of parent heart.

"See here, son—" the name sounded strange on my unaccustomed lips. To me he had grown amazingly in the last half hour. I put my hand on his shoulder, man to man, not daring to cuddle him as usual. "She is going to strengthen the love between us, not take from it." I said, "She is very sweet, and she'll give you what you've needed all your life, a mother's love and care."

"But I haven't ever needed any body but you, father," he broke in hastily, resentfully, and I fancied his throat contracted on a sob and killed it, though never a ghost of it appeared in his valiant little voice.

"I have always tried to be mother and father to you both" I went on, reaching desperately for his confidence as I felt him slipping further and further away from me. You were such a little, wee thing, when your mother died—a man can't grow very big in twenty-four hours—and I felt so helpless when I looked at the tiny bundle of clothes which was you. Somehow, I have never gotten over that helplessness, and there are times when you make me feel I have been all wrong in my idea of bringing you up. You remember—we've talked it over so often—that unless you tell me all the thoughts that trouble you while you are a little boy, I can't help you to grow into the honest, strong-hearted man I should like you to be."

"But I do, father," he said reproachfully, and the dark eyes he raised to mine were grieved and wounded: "you know I do. When the bad part of me makes me do things you don't want me to, you know I always tell you so you can punish me. I don't hide the naughty things from you."

I sighed. How was I to make him understand the spiritual side of perfect confidence? How could I induce him to let me into that sanctuary where he had retreated and barred me out?

"It's not the things you tell me—the wrongdoings you confess—that hurt me most. Those we can straighten out, because we both know and understand. It's the things you don't tell me that leave me feeling so helpless. That's where you need a mother. The spiritual part of you that you'd give to motherhood you shut out from me, and leave me just the fatherhood that can only grasp the actualities of life, not any of its finer feeling and intuitions."

I had forgotten that he was still a child until his puzzled eyes compelled me. I caught him to my heart.

"There!" I laughed, "what does anything matter except that I love you and you love me?"

Here at last was something he could understand. He drew down my face and kissed it on the day-old stubble. The act was eloquent. I took the kiss as a sign of forgiveness and surrender, and said blithely:

"You'll go with me to see her to-night, won't you? She asked me to bring you after I told you the secret. I know you are too much your father's son not to love her when you know her."

Was it fancy, or did he draw away slightly—ever so slightly—from my circling arms? I looked quickly into his grave little face and read it truer than he knew.

"If you'll excuse me, father, I won't go to-night. I—I'm not feelin' very well. But I'll go some other time—honest and truly I will," he added hastily as he saw my hurt look.

"Very well," I said with an affected and dignified indifference that belied the pain and disappointment. "Whenever you feel well enough I'll be glad to have you go. But as she is expecting you, will you send a message? Gentlemen always send some word of excuse when they disappoint a lady."

I glanced furtively at the serious little face of the serious little person on the log beside me, and wondered if he had any idea how far I was trying him in my effort to understaud and draw him back where we walked side by side in open and perfect confidence.

"You may tell her, please,"—he worded the message quaintly to suit his ideas of its grown up needs—"you may tell her how sorry I am if she's disappointed, and that I'm glad she is going to make you happy."

"And nothing about your love?"

He hesitated.

"Well, I don't know her, you see. It isn't quite right to send your love to a lady you don't know."

I was dumb before his wordly wisdom. Yet I saw the naked truth this cloak of conventional worldiness covered. He did not want to divide his heart's treasure with this woman who had stolen me from him. How could I—a helpless man—make this man-child, though he was bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh, understand that my love for her took not one jot or tittle from my love for him? In a way, I comprehended his feelings and pitied him. He had never loved any one but me. There were just we two in the whole wide world—never a near blood relation to draw any of our love away from each other—and he could not understand how love could be divide and not lose in part.

For me to love some one else meant to him to take from his share and give to another, and it was nearly breaking his little heart, though he tried to keep me from knowing it. Such nobleness was like his mother, whose brief dream love had blessed my youthful days. Looking back now from the height of maturer years to the green and verdant valleys that her death had storm swept and laid bare, I wondered if I loved her the less that this deeper and diviner passion had sprung up in the waste places. Nay—the House of the Heart is many chambered and the closed room that bears her name is as sacred to her now as the day she died. But why should not the wholesome sunlight enter the other chambers and keep them sweet and clean and habitable? Surely, 'tis God's wise provision to keep the House of the Heart from provision given over entirely to the cobwebs of despair.

When I turned away from his little white bed that night with his kiss still moist on my lips he called me back.

"Father, do you love me?" he asked wistfully.

"Of course I do, laddie mine. I love you as much as around the world and back again——"

"——an' twice as many times more!" he chanted, finishing out our nonense love song.

"Yes, indeed. Aren't you glad we love each other so much? Why, I wouldn't take all the fortunes in the world for just your teeniest, weeniest, little finger!"

He smiled appreciatively.

"Do you love me better 'n anything in the world?" he persisted, with a tragic note in his voice.

"Yes, dear," I said truthfully, and I meant no disloyalty to Her, for at that moment, with his eager fingers clutching mine, I did love him better than anything in the world.

"You didn't quite b'lieve me when I said I was sick," he said presently, a shamed red burning into his little face. "Maybe I wasn't just 'zactly sick, but it was a queer feelin' here——" —he put his hand on his chest—"like somethin' was swelled up inside of me an' hurtin' my breath."

I knew the forlorn, homesick ache that was robbing him and clasped his hand the tighter. And not until the eyelids closed and the eager face settled into a contented repose did I stir Then gently loosed the clinging fingers kissed the sleeping lips and cheek and brow, and though the hour was late went away to Her—a tardy messenger with the Boy's regrets for not accepting her invitation.

Motherhood is one of the least understandable of God's mysteries. That it lies dormant in every woman is proved by the way it quickens to every childish need, even though she has never had a child. I told her about the boy, and, relieved, placed the problem of him into the slim white hands reached out so generously to help me. I knew she was answering the mother call and that the mother instinct would not let her err.

She did not tell me how she would go about winning him. I think she hardly knew herself, but with a woman's blind belief in Chance, left it to that fickle goddess. That Chance, in the shape of the boy himself, played into her hands most cunningly. I learned three days later when I returned from a business trip to another town.

The boy's joy at seeing me was pathetic. He seemed to have felt the separation keener than ever before. There was room for naught else but his gladness until we sat together in the violet-colored, sweet-scented twilight. The katydids were rasping their vespers, and somewhere a distant frog was adding his bass to the evening chorus. My pipe was half smoked out when I looked down and caught the boy's adoring eyes.

"Glad to have me back?" I questioned, reaching for his hand. The way his fingers closed over mine was more eloquent than words.

"What did you do while father was away?"

"I went to see her," he said solemnly.

My heart leaped—I knew the boy would not fail me! But I gave no sign of how great was my pride and joy in him.

"That was nice of you," I said approvingly. "How did you like her?"

He parried my question.

"We played 'Babes in the Woods' with the kittens," he said, as if that was of supremer importance. And then, "If I must have a mother—if you think I really need one—I'd rather have her than anybody."

That was all he would say. The true story of the vlsit I learned later. In the middle of the afternoon before—a hot, late June afternoon when the world was listless under a blazing sun—her doorbell rang. The maid found a sturdy little fellow on the threshold, standing with his legs wide apart, as if he had planted them so to keep them from running away with him. He asked for her, but would not enter until she came and drew into the cool, wide hallway with tender welcome. The bare feet and soiled little blouse that almost concealed the short puffs called trousers by courtesy showed that this was no premeditated visit. He had come and no one knew. The mother instinct divined in a moment that he was homesick for me, and according to a logic of his own had reasoned that there was a tie between her and the father he worshipped, and so he had sought her out as a means of comfort. Not by word or look did she hurt his sensitive little pride by letting him see she knew the real motive of his coming, but with the soft, sweet, wonderful way a woman has, she strove to make him forget his sorrow.

A stealthy telephone message to the woman who should have been more watchful of him left the rest of that golden afternoon to them—just they two alone together in a world of fine fabling, where an errant father was forgotten.

When the sun went down and time came for the fables to end she put her soft cheek and tempting lips near, enticing him to kiss her of his own volition. She would neither ask for nor take what she felt would mean so much given to her of his own free will. On the threshold, as he was leaving, he paused with a quaint little air of grown-up-ness.

"I've had an awfully good time," he said, and then, bravely gulping down something in his throat, he touched the magic question for the first time during his visit. "I don't really want a mother," he said, "but I've got to have one I'm glad it's going to be you and not Katie."

I confess my masculine mind could not grasp the promising subtleties she seemed to find in his perference for her above the Irish woman who cared for his physical needs But, after all, it was the embryo man in the boy himself that brought about his complete surrender.

"You talk to him too much," she had counseled me, with a wisdom that sat oddly on her pretty youngness. "You have never let him be just a child. You have made too much of a comrade of him, and taken him too far into your world of fancy. And he, being in reality a child, cannot discriminate between the dream things you show him and the real things of life. Give him back his own—the right to be a child. Let him have the wholesome companionship of other little children. Send him to school."

And I, bowing to her superior wisdom, gave up the dear task of teaching him, and when the time came for him to start to school I turned with a strangely forlorn and aching heart into world of fancy where I dwelt.

His glowing eyes and eager, flushed little face when he came home in the afternoon, was like a stab in my heart. It hurt to know I was no longer the only human that peopled his world. He babbled of the strange and wonderful happenings of the day, but I listened with ears that heard not, and not jealous eyes that saw only that something in which I did not figure had brought him happiness. It was wormwood and gall, and somehow my truant mind kept straying back to the day we took that memorable walk and I told him the happy secret of her. Now, at last, I understood, for was I not tasting the same bitter cup I had held to his childish lips?

The third day he was at the head of his class in spelling, and I saw how the pride to excel was lighting the altar fires of ambition. This measuring of his powers with others of his years was a new and wonderful game to him, and he entered into it with all the might of his ardent little soul. And then the next day he calmly announced that he was foot! I marveled.

"I just went," he said with native frankness. "Maidie was there. She can't spell a single word an' gets to turn anybody down. So I just missed an' missed again, but I whispered to her how to spell the word an' she went above me. She was awful proud of it."

Oh, childhood, how strange thy code of honor! But in the brief explanation I learned volumes. Did he realize, I wonder, that it was the eternal woman call that was his undoing; that the face of a woman-child had drawn him from his cherished place of honor to ignominy? Did he know it was the light in her eyes that blinded him to the disgrace of it? Many a better than he has perished thus, and as I looked at my sturdy man-child my feelings were beyond expression.

"Father!"

I knew it was something of supreme importance, or he would not have interrupted just when the fairies were endowing the beautiful princess with all the graces or mortal could be guilty of and live. I closed the book on my forefinger and waited.

"What do men say when they ask people to marry them?"

The blow left me limp and breathless. I understand now why sleep would not come to his wakeful eyes and why he had tossed until I thought to soothe him with fairy lore. Fairies, forsooth, when, though so small in stature, he had grown so far above them! How little—how infinitely little I knew!

"What do you say, father!" he persisted. "I'd rather say whatever you do."

"Who are you going to say this to?" I questioned, forgetting my grammar in my consternation.

"Why, Maidie." His eyes met mine in frank surprise as though he was astonished I could have thought it anyone else "She's head of the class now, an' I'm next I've told her very single word, an, she's very fond of me. The others have made a song about Maidie being mad an' they're glad, an' they know what'll please her; a bottle of wine to make her shine an' me to squeeze her. She didn't like it at first, but when she found how pleased I was she changed her mind Don't you admire it?"

"Very much," I said dazedly; "It's a beautiful song."

"I've been wanting to ask her to marry me for three days"—and he had known her five! "But I didn't know just 'zactly what to say. You tell me, father."

"It's a problem every man must work out for himself, my son," I said, "I think if I were you I would just tell her I loved her with all the might of my heart and brain and life and that I wanted her above anything else in the world. I'd say it simply and bravely and honestly, so she couldn't make a mistake, and I'd make her feel that the strength of my love and the warmth of my arms were worth all the sweetness and youth and womanliness she could give me in return. I'd shut her in so completely with my love that she'd never want anything beyond it, and I'd bring it to her so fresh and fragrant every day that she would never grow tired of it."

And I fell to dreaming sweet day dreams wherein a woman's charming face answered my heart-cry and blessed me. His little puzzled voice recalled me.

"I don't believe I could remember all," he said, "but I could say, 'Maidie, I love you, an' when we both get growed up an' I make ever an 'ever so many millions, I'm going to marry you. Don't you think that will do?"

"That is just what I meant, boy, only I said it with so many foolish words. Maidie will understand. The woman always does if you are sincere, and the manner of saying it doesn't matter if she loves you."

He sighed contentedly and turned restfully on the pillow. I studied the small, peaceful face above the little white nightie and marveled how soon the man in him had responded to the woman call. How precious he was! I thought him asleep, but he roused presently to say:

"Father, I'm glad you love her. I felt awful at first, 'cause I thought if you loved her you couldn't love me so well. But now I know better, for I love Maidie, an' loving her only makes me love you more, an' 'cause I love you both I love her. I want her to be my mother."

So at last he had learned the sweet old truth that love multiplies in the giving. With a sudden impulse of thankfulness I bent over and laid my head, faintly streaked with gray, on the pillow beside his yellow fluff. Once more we were in perfect harmony with each other. (Outside although it was dark, Israel burst into a glory of song—or was it some wandering night brother with a voice wonderfully like his?) The boy stirred, and putting out a drowsy, groping hand, rested it on my cheek. My hand closed over it quickly and held it there.

"I—love—everybody," he murmured sleepily, and I knew then it was a complete surrender.—*Neva Lillian Williams, in Daily News.*

Don't wait until a man dies to send him flowers.

CLEVELAND PICNIC.

The Cleveland Association of the Deaf had a most enjoyable and successful picnics ever held in the city, last Saturday afternoon and evening and it all came about through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Bates, who had enlisted in their cause the generosity of Mr. Jake Mintz. Everybody in Cleveland knows Jake, and his friends are numbered by thousands—all because his heart is for the well being



JAKE MINTZ.

of humanity. Many years ago Mr. Mintz was the head of Cleveland's Detective Bureau, besides conducting a private detective bureau, and later purchased Luna Park of Cleveland and made it a pleasure resort for the masses. But he still has a strong love for his old calling and is now the head of the detective force at the Hollenden Hotel, one of the swell hotels of the city. But to the picnic. It was held in Luna Park, and 240 deaf who attended were admitted free. All the sideshows, riding chutes, rotary wheel, etc., were theirs, and Mr. Mintz took an active part in guiding the deaf about—in fact, it was a pleasure to him to make his guests happy and it pleased him to see his little son among the deaf contestants in the peanut rolling race. During the afternoon baseball, tug-of-war, running races and other contests formed a feature. Prizes were awarded to the winners. Lunhes were brought to the park by the deaf and in the evening they gathered around in groups and did justice to the contents of baskets and packages. A large number of outside deaf helped to share the day at the park. Mr. Fred C. Krull of the C. A. D. executive had charge of the picnic, and he was thanked for his work and Mr. Mintz given a rousing vote of thanks for his generosity.

A. B. G.

THE PHENIX

The old expression, to "rise Phenix-like from the ashes," is so familiar to us all that we never pause to wonder what it means and what a phenix, or formerly spelled phœnix, really is.

The phrase comes to us from very ancient mythology, during the times when the people believed in so many absurd myths that one constantly marvels how they ever managed to accomplish the many wonderful things that they did.

The phenix is a fabulous bird, which is by some of the ancient writers identified with the Egyptian bennu, a bird very much like a heron, that was sacred to Cairis and regarded by many both as an emblem of the soul and as a symbol of a certain cycle of time.

In ancient Oriental mythology it is described as a wonderfully beautiful bird which lived for five hundred years alone in the middle of the Arabian wilderness. Then, knowing that it had lived out its allotted time, it built itself a funeral pile of sweet spices and aromatic gums on the top of some lofty mountain peak, where the feet of neither man or beast could possibly ascend. Seating himself in the middle of this fragrant nest the phenix sets fire to the twigs by the rapid fanning of its beautiful wings and was burned to a cinder in the flames. Then, when there was nothing left but ashes, from their midst came forth another bird, splendidly beautiful, with plumes that made the sun's rays seem dull and colorless, and spreading its wings it flew back to the Arabian wilderness to live for another five hundred years alone. This saying supplies in a measure the present idea of the purification of the soul through its trials in this world.—*Wellspring.*

AKRON, O.

Mr. and Mrs. Terrence Feine, of Youngstown, who came on the excursion to Silver Lake for an outing one day recently, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cannon on North Hill.

Lemen Gibson went to Columbus, Sunday, to remain until Labor Day.

Postals received from Franklin, Pa, state that Mrs. Etta Maojr, of Akron, who is on a vacation of two weeks, is visiting her relatives and friends. Later she will visit in the country, where she was reared, in the regions of the sacred petroleum.

Mrs Lewis Kline visited her friend, Mrs. Mary Swartz Franks, at Paxton, one day recently.

The Cleveland picnic was held at Edgewater park near Cleveland, Saturday, August 6th. There were about one hundred and seventy-five deaf present. Among the number were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cannon and Miss Elizabeth Congrove, of Akron. There were many games as well as other amusements. Miss Congrove and Lawrence Guerrity, of Ashtabula, were declared winners in a dance contest, and Miss Congrove was given six beautiful art pictures and Mr. Guerrity neckwear. Because the news is a surprise, it is all the more interesting. Compliments to the young couple!

Miss Elizabeth Congrove has returned home from a vacation of two weeks spent at Buffalo, N. Y., Ashtabula, and Cleveland, O. The young lady reports she had a swell time.

Martin Stelzer, who lives with his brother on South Main Street, was taken sick and went to Cleveland to a hospital last week, to receive treatment for an attack of stomach trouble, with which he is suffering. We learn he feels better at times, but there is no improvement in his condition. Mr. Stelzer came here from Austria about fifteen years ago, and is liked by his deaf friends.

J. W. W. Powell, the veteran harnessmaker, visited friends at Canton, Sunday.

Mr. J. Grimm, who takes the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL and likes the "proof of the pudding in the eating," reports everything lovely at his home, but the vegetables and crops in the large garden are in poor condition, owing to the dry weather. He contemplates building two houses near his home next year. Mr. Grimm and his family are at present occuping the place and are enjoying the benefits of North hill life!

BOUNCING B——

Church Mission.

MID-WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Rev. Austin Ward Mann, M.A., *General Missionary* in charge, 10021 Wilbur Avenue, S. E., Cleveland, Ohio.

PRINCIPAL MISSIONS.

Cleveland, O., St. Agnes' Mission, Grace Church.

Toledo, O., St. Martin's Mission, Trinity Church.

Akron, O., Grace Mission, St. Paul's Church.

Canton, O., Epiphany Mission, St. Paul's Church.

Youngstown, O., Emmanuel Mission, St. John's Church.

Columbus, S. O., All Saints' Mission, Trinity Church, Miss May Greener, Interpreter at regular morning services.

Cincinnati, S. O., St. Mark's Mission, St Paul's Cathedral.

Dayton, S. O., St. Clement's Mission, Christ Church.

Portsmouth, S. O., Holy Faith Mission, All Saints' Church.

Pittsburg, Pa., St. Margaret's Mission, Trinity Church, Brewster R. Allabough and Frank A. Leitner, Lay Readers,

Detroit, Mich., Ephphatha Mission, St. John's Church.

Flint, Mich., St. Aidan's Mission, St. Paul's Church.

Grand Rapids, W. Mich., St. Bede's Mission, St. Mark's Pro-Cathedral.

Kalamazoo, W. Mich., Ascension Mission, St. Luke's Church, Martin M. Taylor, Lay Reader.

Indianapolis, Ind., St. Alban's Mission Christ Church, Nathaniel Field Morrow, Lay Reader.

Louisville, Ky., All Souls' Mission, Christ Church Cathedral.

Danville, Lex. Calvary Mission, Trinity Church.

Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 8, 1910.

EDWIN A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published at 16th Street and Broadway) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS.

One Copy, one year - - $1.00

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All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications.

Contributions, subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,
Station M, New York.

"He's true to God who's true to man:
Wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
'Neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves,
And not for all the race."

Notices concerning the whereabouts of individuals will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line.

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

IN an octavo volume of about two hundred pages, including plates of illustration, Prof. J. Schuyler Long, of Council Bluffs, Ia., presents to the world an illustrated dictionary, or we might say text-book, on The Sign Language.

The plates are half-tones of Prof. Long in the act of making the several signs, and these make nearly five hundred of those arbitrary and natural signs that constitute a working vocabulary. Besides the pictured signs, explanatory descriptions are given in words.

An appendix presenting the Lord's Prayer in the sign language, by a comely young lady, and a little girl giving sample sentences in signs, close what we consider to be a valuable addition to the special literature relating to the deaf. The book should find its way into the homes of the deaf and be brought to the attention of the hearing world. All of the great libraries of the world should contain a copy of this unique book, as it is probably the only complete work of its kind in print.

The book is cloth bound and will be mailed postpaid to any address on the receipt of two dollars, which should be sent to J. Schuyler Long, 201 Logan Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"The cities are full of pride,
Challenging each to each—
This from her mountain side,
That from her burdened beach.
They count their ships full tale—
Their corn and oil and wine,
Derrick and loom and bale
And rampart's gun-flecked line;
City by city they hail;
'Hast aught to match with mine.'"

NEW YORK CITY is the second largest in population in the world, being second only to London, England. The official figures of the United States Census gives Greater New York a population of 4,766,883, while London has a little over seven and a half millions. Estimating on the basis of one deaf person in every one thousand five hundred of the general population, there are considerably more than three thousand deaf people in New York City. The following table of greatest cities of the world is taken from the *New York Herald*.

LEADING CITIES OF THE WORLD.

London	7,537,196
New York	4,766,883
Paris	2,714,068
Tokio	2,085,160
Berlin	2,040,148
Chicago	1,698,575
St. Petersburg	1,678,000
Vienna	1,674,957
Canton	1,600,000
Pekin (estimated)	1,600,000
Moscow	1,359,254
Philadelphia	1,293,697
Constantinople (estimated)	1,125,000
Osaka	1,117,151
Calcutta and suburbs	1,026,987

"Surely in toil or fray
Under our clear-blue sky
Comfort it is to say:
Of no mean city am I."

NEXT week we will try to give the proceedings of the Conventions in Ohio and Maine, respectively.

FROM NEW YORK TO PIKE'S PEAK,

CHAPTER II.

It has been repeatedly asserted that Chicago is the greatest *American* City; that New York is a Cosmopolis. Without going into the merits of the claim, it is nevertheless incumbent upon this chronicler to state that the party of New Yorkers mentioned in the previous chapter of the itinerary spent three days in that hustling and bustlingcity, with its two million inhabitants that are continually staggering the world with their enterprise and energy.

Chicago is a city of fine and luxurious hostelries, and our stopping place was the Hotel La Salle—next to the exclusive Blackmore said to be the finest in the city. It would require a plethoric pocketbook to linger there for any length of time.

The day succeeding our arrival was the date of the Pas-a-Pas Club Picnic, and you may be sure we attended it. It was held at Hammond, Ind., but really the place seemed a continuation of Chicago, and it would require an expert to demonstrate just at what particular point we left Illinois and crossed the line into Indiana.

The picnic did not seem to be a largely attended one, at least not from the standpoint of a New Yorker. But it was very enjoyable, from the refreshment stand (conducted by the deaf themselves) to the ball game and field contests. The affair was over at nightfall and many of the picnickers went to the White City, which is an extensive amusement place patterned after any one of the big resorts at Coney Island.

Sunday morning some of us attended the religious services conducted by Rev. George Flick, assisted by Rev. B. R. Allabough, and in the afternoon again at the Methodist services we were with Rev. Philip Hasenstab and his numerous flock. On invitation, after Rev. Mr. Hasenstab's sermon, addresses were made by Prof. George T. Schoolfield, of Kentucky, and Messrs. Fox and Hodgson, of New York.

The Pas-a-Pas Club was thrown wide open to visitors every day during our stay, and the members extended to us the most liberal courtesies. The club room is a large one, containing, besides the necessary furniture for business meetings, a pool table for the recreation of its members. Around on the walls are framed groups of the deaf of Chicago, St. Louis, New York, and other cities, and also one or two busts made by the talented hands of Sculptor Hannon, of Washington, D. C.

At this club reception, as well as at the picnic, we had the pleasure of meeting two Fanwood graduates, in the persons of petite and pretty Miss Marie Tanzas and her brother, Anthony, who is doing excellently as a printer and has been steadily employed ever since he reached Chicago, following his graduation from the New York Institution.

Chicago is not a "dry" town on Sundays. The saloons are as "open" on the Lord's Day as on any week day. So are the music halls and moving-picture theatres. At one of the latter we were amused at a placard announcing that the Johnson-Jeffries fight pictures could not be shown, as an ordinance making such exhibition illegal had been passed. Several sad-eyed citizens gazed on this placard with dismay, then adjourned to the saloon next door, evidently consoling themselves with the knowledge that if they could not see a knock-out in the "squared circle," they would have the pleasure of either seeing or experiencing a knock-out by John Barleycorn.

But here it is Sunday night, and to-morrow morning we resume our westward jaunt, after paying our hotel bills and tipping the bell-boy and porter, and other sub-functionaries connected with the establishment.

The New York contingent was joined by Mr. Alex L. Pach, when the Rocky Mountain Express started westward on Monday morning at nine-thirty. There were also some Chicagoans—Messrs. Gibson (who had been quite helpful to our party while in Chicago), Buell and Grimse. Miss Annabel Kent, of East Orange, N. J., was also a passenger. It took about thirteen hours to travel from Chicago to Council Bluffs, and every minute of the way was enjoyed, and the time flew by on wings. The Rock Island Lines certainly have a luxurious and comfortable train in its celebrated Rocky Mountain Limited. There seems no limit to the conveniences. There is a fine library, desks and embossed stationery for letter-writing, a typewriter and a stenographer, a smoking room and cafe, a barber shop, where you can get a good hair cut or a shave, a valet to press and clean your clothes, and an observation car, where one can loll in big upholstered arm-chairs and gaze through the windows at the flying scenery, or sit at ease on the broad, brass-railed platform and view the landscape as it comes upon and recedes from the vision. A first-class menu (a la carte) is at the pleasure of passengers at all hours. In fact, it would be difficult to suggest an improvement upon this train de luxe, either in the line of furnishings, conveniences, smoothness and rapidity of travel, or in the courteousness of the employes, which is always solicitous but never intrusive.

Between Chicago and Council Bluffs are several cities of considerable magnitude and importance. But the momentary stops precluded any but the most casual observation. Moline, Ill., created an impression of prosperity and industry. It is quite a manufacturing centre, the chief products being plows, vehicles, pumps, etc. It connects with Davenport, Ia., by one of those big, modern steel bridges, which spans the Mississppi River, Rock Island seeming to split the river like a wedge at almost the center of the long span. Davenport is quite a big city, built at the foot of the upper rapids of the Mississppi, and extending upward and over the bluff. Like Moline, it gets an unlimited water power from the river, and manufactures farming and agricultural implements, carriages, engines, pottery, etc. It is situated in a region of extensive farming and bituminous coal, and also does a big trade in lumber.

A five-minute stop at Des Moines, afforded an opportunity to admire the fine and imposing State Capitol. It is erected on an eminence and stands out a picture of solidity and graudeur.

For three days the hospitality of the Institution at Council Bluffs, Ia., was experienced with no small degree of appreciation. Superintendent Rothert had one or more of us as table guests throughout our stay, and from the evening of our arrival, when we were met and welcomed by Prof. J. Schuyler Long, there was not a dull or uninteresting hour. The Institution is a splendid edifice, as nearly fireproof as modern construction can make it, with a very imposing front and commodious, well-furnished interior. It represents the herculean efforts of its superintendent, who succeeded in having this grand building erected and furnished to replace the old building that was destroyed by fire a few years ago.

During the Convention of the Iowa Association, which was held in the finely-appointed chapel, the Institution housed and fed over one hundred and fifty at a nominal sum per day.

A feature of the Convention was the splendid dramatic reading of "Richelieu," by Dr. Thomas F. Fox.

At the time of the Iowa Convention, just across the Missouri River in Omaha, the Nebraska deaf held their State Convention. Mr. E. A. Hodgson made an address during one of the afternoon sessions.

Both of these Conventions have received attention in the JOURNAL, so we will not dilate upon their doings. The joint picnic of the two associations at Lake Manwa, was a happy consummation and a relief to the members after three days of strenuous and progressive work on platform and in assembly.

Council Bluffs is a beautiful city, with many fine buildings, but can not compare, in wealth and population with Omaha. The Iowa deaf, however, had the bigger attendance of the two conventions.

Our last visit in Omaha was to the stock yards, and it was a revelation in the line of dressed beef and mutton, as well as in smoked bacon, cured ham, and the several by-products upon which the success and profits of such establishments so largely depend.

Our next stopping place is Denver. Until we get there, adieu!

Very truly yours,
EDWIN A. HODGSON.

CHURCH MISSION TO DEAF MUTES.

NEW YORK DISTRICT NOTICES.

St. Ann's Church, N. Y. Every Sunday, 3 P.M.—Holy Communion.

SEPTEMBER 11TH.

Gallaudet Home, 10:30 A.M.—Holy Communion.

SEPTEMBER 18TH.

Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., 3 P.M.—Holy Communion.

Services in the Dioceses of Albany and Central New York.

First Sunday in the month: Morning, Troy; afternoon, Albany evening, Amsterdam.

Second Sunday: Morning, Syracuse; afternoon, Oneida; evening, Utica.

Third Sunday: Morning, Troy; afternoon, Schenectady; evening, Herkimer.

Fourth Sunday: Morning, Utica; afternoon, Rome; evening, Syracuse.

The above is the ordinary arrangement of services. Departures from this arrangement and appointments for week-day services will be announced by postal card.

H. VAN ALLEN, *Missionary*,
232 Grove Place, Utica, N. Y.

Frank E. Lander, of St. Johnsburg, Vt. is going to have ten days' vacation in October, and will visit Lowell, Boston and Worcester to see old deaf friends.

NORTH CAROLINA.

DURHAM, Aug. 25.—The second biennial convention of the North Carolina Association of the Deaf is in session here today, about one hundred and fifty delegates from various parts of the State being present. The first meeting of the convention was called to order at 10:20 this morning in the Academy of Music by President D. R. Tillinghast, chaplain of the State School at Morganton. The whole time in the morning was taken up with addresses, incident to the opening session of the convention. The official interpreter at the meeting is Dr. Joseph A. Tillinghast, professor in Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C.

Mayor W. J. Griswold welcomed the association to the city of Durham in a brief but lambent speech. He said the deaf people are looked upon as among the best of American citizenship, and in proving this, he pointed out to the police records which show that practically no deaf people have ever given any kind of trouble. He said it was a great pleasure to him to extend the convention a most cordial welcome to the best city in North Carolina. This welcome was responded to by Prof. John C. Miller, of the faculty Morganton School, who in sign-language, being interpreted into speech by Dr. Tillinghast, expressed to the mayor the appreciation of the Association for his kind words of welcome, and declared the meeting to be the greatest in history of the association. Then he said of the fame of Durham, and of Durham's great prosperity in the last few years.

Governor Kitchin had accepted the invitation to be present and address the meeting, but later found that press of state affairs and the critical illness of his mother prevented his coming, and President Tillinghast spoke feelingly over the disappointment, and expressing of our sympathy with the Governor in his sorrow, and of our fondness for him, who has always taken a keen interest in the welfare of the deaf.

The address of the morning was made by Judge J. S. Manning, and he said with emphasis that the deaf people should be represented on the board of directors at the State School at Morganton, which met with vigorous applause from the audience. The address was a splendid effort.

JUDGE MANNING'S ADDRESS.

Judge Manning's address was as follows:

I congratulate the deaf-mutes of North Carolina that they have conceived the idea of holding biennial conventions, and that these conventions are held in no one place but in the several cities of the State. You must keenly appreciate the association with each other the interchange of experiences and the intimate followship these accessions bring to you. Besides the pleasures of social intercourse, I believe your biennial meetings can be and will be productive of good to you. The people of the State will better understand the effort you are making for your own uplift and the part you are taking in building up the State; they will know more of your life, and will be drawn nearer to that institution which the State has established for your training. The fact that you can meet in annual convention, that you are so readily able to communicate your thoughts to each other, that you easily communicate by pen and pencil with any person able to read and write; that you can with a quick apprehension grasp the thought of others; will convince the people of the State of the value of the institution established for your training, and will furnish ample justification for the expense of its maintenance. You have by the training received, been enabled to take your place in the citizenship of the State and to aid intelligently in its advancement. I believe you are watching public events with a quick intelligence and a lively interest, and are not only sympathetic with, but helpful to those policies which make for a better and higher citizenship. I know this to be true of the colony in Durham. I know its members to be sober, intelligent, industrious and hard-working, all striving for right living; they are not only industrious but they are self-sustaining, and take a keen inferest and an active part in the moral uplift and civic advancement of the community. They exhibit in their lives the virtues that make for better living and a higher citizenship. I am satisfied this can be said of the deaf-mutes wherever they are found in the State, for the training given them by the State has been of such character as to bring about such results. In the management and development of the institution established and maintained by the State for the training of the deaf-mutes, I know of no body of our citizens more capable than this association of making wise suggestions and giving that helpful aid that best comes from practical knowledge. That you should take a keen interest in its management and direction is but natural; and that you should desire it to best subserve the purpose of the State in its creation, I believe to be quite as strong. The fact that you are keenly alert to its best interests, and that you observe its management and accomplishments with watchful eye and grateful heart, can but make for its betterment. I trust you will take a deeper interest in this institution of the State; and whenever you find just cause to criticise either the management or methods used, you will, I am sure, do so temperately and justly to the authorities invested with the power to remedy them. The institution must do that which is best for those unfortunates of our State who have lost both speech and hearing, and unless it does, it will fail of its high mission. I believe it has already done and is doing a great work, but you, especially of all our citizenship, ought to see to it that its work is kept up to the highest standard of excellence and usefulness. You ought to know best, having tested your training by practical experience, which is most useful and beneficial to you, what training will best enable you to enter the activities and life of the State and what will enable you to best perform the duties of citizenship; and meet its responsibilities and therefore, in my opinion, your views ought to be paternal in the control and activities of the institution. I believe you ought to have representatives on the Board of Directors, your convention and your association will do much to accomplish this and give power to your wishes. In all that makes for the best and wisest training of the deaf-mutes of the State, I bid you God-speed, and all good men will aid you in accomplishing this. I wrote your secretary, in accepting the invitation to oddress you, that I would be brief, and I shall make good the promise. In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the honor you have done me in inviting me to speak to you, and to assure you that it has been a pleasure for me to comply with the request.

Addresses were respectively made by Bishop John C. Kilgo, Dr. J. Manning, Rev. S. S. Bost and Rev. O. J. Whildin, of Baltimore, missionary to the deaf of the South.

The afternoon session was taken up by President Tillinghast, who gave the president's address and a long account of the Convention of the National Association of the Deaf, which was held in Colorado Springs, Col., August 6th to 13th, which he attended as a delegate from North Carolina.

Last evening in the presence of a large number of deaf people and hearing people Miss Ella Frances Smith, of Francisco, N. C., was given in marriage to Mr. Tyree Walker, of Durham.

The wedding of this deaf couple took place in St Philip's Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by the rector, Rev. Sidney S. Bost, while Mr. J. A Tillinghast assisted him with the sign-language.

Before the wedding Mrs. John M. Manning played several beautiful selections on the pipeorgan and to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March the attendants entered as follows: Miss Elizabeth Bucknor, of Siler City; Mr. Robert Woodell, Miss Leona McCall and Mr. Leonard King, of Charlotte, N. C; Miss Nellie Knotts, of Pee Dee, N. C., and Mr. Walter McCormick, then came the maid of honor, Miss Jessie Fillyaw, and the best man, Mr. Kelly Biggerstaff, of Elmboro, N. C.

The attendants formed two lines on either side of the choir seats for the bride and groom who came last to pass through.

The bride wore a white lingerie frock and carried white rosebuds and was given away by her maid of honor, Miss Jennie Fillyaw. The groom wore the usual black.

When the words that made them man and wife had been said, they left the church and spent a pleasant evening with the deaf people who were entertained last evening at the Edisonia in honor of their convention, which is meeting here this week.

The altar was tastefully decorated with large vases of asters, while the cross gleamed through wreaths of white clematis. The couple will make Durham their home.

DURHAM, N. C, August 26.—The second day of the Biennial Convention of the North Carolina Association of the Deaf was devoted to matters of general business of the meeting, Several more delegates arrived in the city yesterday, making the total attendance grow to one hundred and seventy-five.

At nine o'clock, religious services was held in St. Phillip's Church, conducted by Rev. O. J. Whildin, of Baltimore.

The principal addresses of the morning were made by Dr. Joseph A. Tillinghast, formerly Superintendent of the Belfast (Ireland) School for the Deaf, and of the Montana School for the Deaf, at Boulder, Mont., and one the most prominent educators in our country; and by Mr. Robert S. Taylor, of Mount Olive, N. C., one of the leading farmers in Duplin County.

Dr. Tillinghast took for his subject, "What to Buy and What Not to Buy," which was a very instructive talk.

MR. R. S. TAYLOR'S ADDRESS.

Taking note of our organic law in which is laid down the object and purposes of this association, and observing that one aim is to aid the intellectual and moral advancement of the deaf people of the State, I wish to outline a plan for your consideration which I am sure, if we can put it into effect, will greatly benefit our younger brethren who are yet in school. The plan is: (1) To secure an advancement of the standard for graduation at the Morganton School; (2) An increased time limit for pupils in the school; (3) State aid for worthy young men and women to attend Gallaudet College. Taking up these propositions in the order named, we come to consider the standard at Morganton. It might be well to explain here to our hearing friends who may not be fully acquainted with the facts that the State Schools for the Deaf and the Blind are not asylums for the care and maintenance of inmates. They are not charitable institutions. They are purely educational in nature and are conducted so that the deaf and blind have good educational training in the same manner as in other schools. They are not different in aim. The State provides free schools for the hearing children, and recognizing the fact that the deaf and blind have the same rights that the hearing have, it has provided for their education in these schools and not for their custody. These schools profess to do the same work and to cover the same ground as do the common schools for the hearing, but you all know there has been quite an educational awakening all over the State in the last few years, and our common schools have been vastly improved, so that the term "common school education" means more now than formerly. Therefore, as the standard for graduation at Morganton was fixed some years since, I think it ought to be raised, and brought nearer to an equality with that now obtaining in our public schools for the hearing. This is the more necessary in view of the fact that other schools for the deaf are raising the standard and we cannot afford to be behind. The time limit to Morganton of eight years for the completion of the work outlined (with the exception for the brightest pupils and those desiring to go to college), is insufficient. The time limit should be the same for all, the slow and the fast. There should be no favoritism. I think that the time limit in the majority of the best schools for the deaf in the United States is from ten to twelve years, and ours should be fully twelve years. It will take an average bright deaf boy or girl that long to thoroughly master the work needed to put him on the same level with the pupils in our schools for the hearing. It is my belief that our public men and our State newspapers should be made acquainted with these facts—*viz*,, that the school for the deaf is not doing the work for the deaf that the public schools are doing for the hearing, and is not taking the time needed; that we are behind most of our sister States in this respect, though we are ahead of some. (3) Now we come to the proposal to aid students to attend college. Here again we must stop a moment and consider the fact that the atandard for admission to the college has recently been raised, and unless our boys and girls can have more time in our State school they cannot thoroughly prepare themselves to stand the test required. Therefore the first aid that is needed is to give them more time at Morganton. But many who can complete the test for admission to the college cannot afford the expense necessary to go. The college, you know, is a national institution, supported by the national government for the higher education of the deaf. The government provides 100 or more free scholarships that include board and tuition; but their expenses for books, club and library fees, railway fare, etc., are more than some of our most worthy boys and girls can meet. This condition exists in other States, and to meet it several States have made appropriations and have placed the funds in the care of the State schools to be so used. Among these States are Arkansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Washington, and perhaps some others. Formerly students attending the college often secured free transportation or reduced rates from the railroads, but now the interstate commerce law forbids the railroads to grant these favors, and many who once could go to college cannot do so now. Therefore I think we should request our legislative authorities to meet the situation as have those of other States. The plan is commendable; it is just. The State, through the University, A. and M. College, State Normal College and the Eastern Training School for Teachers is aiding hearing young men and women to secure a higher education, and why not the deaf? The amount needed to aid the deaf young man to attend college in Washington is smaller than that needed for a hearing man to attend these State colleges, for as stated before, the National Government offers to bear the greater burden, and it is only to help the needy to take advantage of what is offered that aid is asked. If we can persuade the State to aid us in these matters, I don't think there will ever be cause for regret. Education pays the State as well as the individual, and the deaf are no exception to the rule. Rather does it pay the State better to educate the deaf than it does to educate the hearing, for without an education many would become public charges, but educated, they seldom if ever do, and to help those with the mental ability to complete the college course will benefit and uplift all the deaf of the State, because those so aided will surely become the teachers, advisers, and friends of their less highly trained brethren."

The trolley party given by the Durham association to the state convention now in session was carried out as pre-arranged and announced in yesterday's papers. The start was made from the Y. M. C. A. promptly at 3 o'clock. The trip covered the entire system of the Traction company, with an hour pleasantly spent at Lakewood park. One hundred and ten persons were aboard, and the traction company did everything in its power for the comfort and pleasure of the visitors.

The reception at the Y. M. C. A. last night was really brilliant. The evening was spent in manual converse, and the greatest animation was in evidence as old friends and schoolmates utilized every moment for cementing the bond which held them. Delightful refreshments were furnished and served by Miles McCoy, caterer to the Commonwealth Club. A varied, informal entertainment was given by the guests. Ladies gave readings in the sign-langnage. Mr. D. R. Tillinghast rendered the Bible description of the storm on the Sea of Galilee. Rev. Mr. Michaels gave an amusing story of the darky and the watermelon. Rev. Mr. Whildin spoke interestingly. Miss Tillinghast interpreted for both the deaf and the hearing. Prof. Miller was caster of ceremonies. A rising vote of thanks was tendered Rev. S. S. Bost for his personal interest and efforts on behalf of the convention. The exercises concluded by the entire assembly rising, and, following Miss Tillinghast as leader, rendered in signs the long meter doxology, "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

The delegates say they never before had such a good time. One can not help being impressed with the personnel of this body. The women are just as pretty, the men just as bright and intelligent, the organized assembly just as dignified as could be found in any body of people anywhere. Durham ought to feel honored by their presence. They are very grateful to Secretary Hunter of the Y. M. C. A., for his hospitality and kind attention. The convention will adjourn after a short session this morning.

DURHAM, N. C., Aug. 27.—The State Association of the Deaf, which has been in session here since Thursday, adjourned to-day at noon to meet two years hence at a place to be decided later by the Executive Committee. The Convention is declared to be the most successful meeting in the history of the Association, and much good work has been done for the advancement of the deaf.

The program for to-day's meeting was opened at 9 o'clock with religious services conducted by Rev. Dr. John Michaels, of Little Rock, Ark., Baptist evangelist to the deaf.

Beginning at 10 o'clock, the business session was in order. Following reports of various committees and retiring officers, new officers for the next two years were elected. Prof. D. R. Tillinghast, who is an old teacher of a majority of the delegates present, and among the best educators of the deaf in the country, expressed his regret to have to decline a re-election to the presidency. A rising vote of thanks was given in appreciation of his services as president for many years.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Robert S. Taylor, Mt. Olive.

Vice President — R. C. Fortune, Durham.

Secretary—Sanford C. Smith, Durham.

Treasurer—Prof. J. C. Miller, Morganton.

The Executive Committee consists of President Taylor (Chairman), Secretary Smith and Treasurer Miller.

The delegates were loud in their praise and appreciation of the hospitality of the citizens of Durham as shown during the entire time of the Convention. A purse of $10 was given by the Association to the Chairman of the Local Committee, S. C. Smith, in appreciation of his efforts to give them delightful times which every one certainly had.

The most significant event of the meeting is the unanimous passing of a set of resolutions, which should be of interest to all. They are given in full below:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we endorse the following resolutions made by the National Association of the deaf at its convention at Colorado Springs.

"WHEREAS, the sign-language as introduced in America by Clerc and developed by Gallaudet and other early educators is a most beautiful language of priceless value to the deaf.

Resolved, That any policy of education which tends to impair or destroy or restrict the use of this beautiful languge is opposed to the best interests of the deaf.

Resolved, That we call upon schools for the deaf not only to preserve but to improve this sign-language and to give systematic instruction in the proper and correct the thereof.

Resolved, That while we re-affirm our belief in the combined system of educating the deaf, which permits of the use of all known means to aid in teaching of the deaf children, we are emphatically opposed to pure oralism.

WHEREAS, The deaf are in a position to understand better than those who have never experienced our peculiar handicap, just what sort of training we need most in order to realize the most practical and happy results in our handicapped lives.

WHEREAS, We are, nevertbless, entirely without a voice in directing the affairs of our State School for the Deaf; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That this association in convention assembled and fully representing the deaf people of North Carolina, does hereby protest against this form of government without representation and affirms the right of the Alumni of that institution to have a representative upon the board of directors.

Resolved. That the thanks of the association is hereby extended:

1. To the mayor of Durham for the many acts of kindness shown us during our stay in the city.
2. To Rev. S. S. Bost, of St. Phillips Church for the use of the church for meetings.
3. To the Durham Y. M. C. A. for the use of their building as headquarters.
4. To the newspapers for kindness shown in the printing and circulating of liberal accounts of our deliberations, especially the addresses made at our meetings.
5. To Hon J. S. Manning for the kind and helpful encouragement given in his address.
6. To Prof. J. A. Tillinghast for his kindness in acting as interpreter in our meetings.
7. To the local committee for its efforts to provide for the comfort, convenience and pleasure of us all.

Resolved, That we wish to express our thanks to our retiring beloved president, Mr. D. R. Tillinghast, for the great services he has given the association, and our appreciation of his love and great interest in our welfare.

Wedding Bells.

A wedding of unusual interest was solemnized last evening, when two deaf-mutes were united in marriage by Rabbi Marvin Nathan, of the Montgomery Avenue Synagogue. The bride was Miss Freda Pollock, daughter, of Mrs. Leah Pollock, of 3823 N. Marshall Street, and the bridegroom was Barney Siegel, of New Rochelle, N. Y. The wedding took place at the Pfaelzer Casino, 1217 N. 7th Street. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Lewis Pollock, she was attended by her sister-in-Law, Mrs. Lewis Pollock, as Matron of honor. The bridgegroom was attented by Mr. and Mrs. Sheebowitz. Joseph Pollock, a brother of the bride, was master of ceremonies.

The bride is a graduate of the Mount Airy Institute for the Deaf. She is Vice-President of the Beth Israel Deaf Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Siegel will reside at New Rochelle.—*Phila. Public Ledger, Aug. 26, 1910.*

ALL SOULS' CHURCH FOR THE DEAF.

Franklin Street above Green, Phila., Pa.

REV. C. O. DANTZER, Pastor, 3525 N. Nineteenth Street.

Services every Sunday at 2:30 P.M. (Except during July and August, 10:30 A.M.)

Holy Communion—First Sunday of the month.

Bible Class, immediately after services.

Clerc Literary Association meets every Thursday, after 7:30 o'clock.

READING, PA.

The 24th Meeting of the P. S. A. D.

HELD AUGUST 25th to 27th.

Summary Report of the Proceedings.

The twenty-fourth meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, met Thursday morning, at 10:30 A.M., in regular session in the Court House Building, Reading. Mr. James S Reider, of Philadelphia, President, in the chair, and Mr. R. M. Ziegler, of Philadelphia, Secretary; Prof. A. U. Downing of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Edgewood Park, acting as official interpreter; and Mr. Geo. B. Cock, of Philadelphia, as official stenographer.

The President opened the meeting by making the following introductory remarks:

"It is now my pleasant duty to call this—the twenty-fourth Convention to order. As announced, we meet here for the purpose of hearing reports, electing four managers to serve three years in place of the Managers whose terms expire at this meeting and who are as follows:—B. R. Allabough, Wilkinsburg; J. S. Reider, Philadelphia; G. W. Teegarden, Wilkinsburg; and Charles Partington, Ridley Park. We shall also transact such other business as may come before the Society. We will have the services of Prof. A. U. Downing as Interpreter and Mr. Geo. B. Cock, as Stenographer.

You will please stand while the Reverend F. C. Smielau, of Williamsport, Missionary to the Deaf in Central Pennsylvania, invokes the Divine blessing."

Prayer by Rev. F. C. Smileau.

An address of welcome by Mr. J. McDonough, President of the Berk County Local Branch,

In behalf of the visiting delegates Rev. B. R. Allabough made an appropriate response.

President Reider then read his Annual Address (Published in last week's issue of the JOURNAL.)

Reports of officer were presented and approved.

The Meeting was adjourned at 11.40 A.M. and until Friday morning.

FRIDAY MORNING, AT 10 A.M.

Prayer by B. R. Allabough.

The Committee on Enrollment, through its Chairman, Mr. John W. Shappell, reported as follows: 56 men and 48 women of the old members, who have renewed their membership for another year; and of the new members, there are 8 men and 11 women, making a total of 64 men and 59 women; all told. 123.

Mr. G. T. Sanders, of Philadelphia, made a present of 500 cards, printed by himself, to the Society, for the Home. (In half an hour they were all sold, and $5.00 turned over to the Treasurer of the P. S. A. D.)

The Secretary announced that he just received from Dr. A. L. E. Crouter the following letter of regret, dated August 24th, which he read:

"I am very sorry indeed that an important engagement here at the Institution will prevent me from being present at the forthcoming Convention of the P. S. A. D., in the City of Reading. Up to to-day I had fully intended to attend, especially on Friday, when the Report of the Doylestown Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf is to be presented, but as I canuot possibly get away, I want Mr. Dantzer, Mr. Allabough and you to act in my behalf in matters concerning that institution. Please also convey to all members attending the Meeting, my very great regret at not being able to be with them. With best wishes for a successful Convention.

"Faithfully yours,
"A. L. E. CROUTER."

The Secretary also read a letter of regret from Rev. O. J. Whildin, of Baltimore, Md.

Rev. B. R. Allabough made an address on his observation and impression of the National Convention of the Deaf, held in Colorado Springs, August 6th to 13th, 1910.

Recess was taken at 11:05 A.M.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called to order at 2.40 P.M.

Rev. B. R. Allabough, Chairman of the Committee or Resolutions presented the following part of his report which was unanimously adopted.

(1) About Mr. Joseph Mekeal's death:—

WHEREAS, Joseph Mekeal, late of Philadelphia, Pa., whose charity and kindly sympathy for the Deaf, made possible the having of the Home for the Aged and infirm deaf at Doylestown, Pa., died on the seventh day of June, A.D. 1910.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Deaf of Pennsylvania goes out to Mrs. Mekeal in her sorrow.

Resolved, That by his death the deaf of Pennsylvania, suffered the loss of a kind friend and generous benefactor, whose name should be revered to the end of time; and,

Resolved, That a tablet be placed in some suitable part of the House building, which shall have upon it the following inscription:

"In Memoriam of Mr. Joseph Mekeal, Philadelphia, Pa., a modest, unassuming, noble man, whose genuine sympathy for the deaf, and generous help by him given, made the having of the Home possible, and whose name shall be always cherished and revered."

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon to Minutes of the Society and a copy conveyed to Mrs. Mekeal.

(2) In regard to William H. Luden, Esq., of Reading:

WHEREAS, William H. Luden, Esq., a prominent citizen of Reading, on Christmas, 1909, contributed to the Society the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars toward the Endowment Fund of the Home for Blind, Aged and Infirm Deaf, located at Doylestown, Pa.; and,

WHEREAS, The Berks County Local Branch was largely instrumental in securing the above munificent contribution and has shown unusual activity in promoting the interests of the Society during the short time of its existence; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said William H. Luden, Esq., be hereby nominated an Honorary Member of the Society; and,

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of the Society be and are hereby tendered to the said William H. Luden, Esq., for his generosity, and the members of the Berks County Local Branch for the loyal support they have given to the Society.

(3) About the proposed Foundation Tablet:

WHEREAS, Our associate, Mr. Henry J. Haight, has suggested that a suitable bronze Foundation Tablet be placed in the Home for Bliud, Aged and Infirm Deaf at Doylestown, as a memorial of the fact that the Home was founded by the Society; and as the said Mr. Haight has contributed twenty-five ($25) dollars as the nucleus of a fund to be raised for the purpose; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be instructed to take immediate steps to carry out the above suggestion, confer with the Board of Trustees in regard to it, and, in conjunction with said Trustees, make all necessary arrangements for the installation of the Tablet in the Home.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to Mr. Henry J. Haight for his generous contribution.

(4) About Local Branches:

WHEREAS, It is desirable to establish a Local Branch in several localities that seem capable of much good work, but where unaccountable hesitancy, probably due to a misapprehension of the work expected of a branch, prevents the deaf from making the initiative; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be requested to communicate with the deaf of such localities in an effort to bring about a better understanding.

(5) Endorsing the Management of the Home.

Resolved, That this Society, in Convention assembled, heartily endorses the Management of the Home for Blind, Aged and Infirm Deaf by the present Board of Trustees, as shown by the excellent report submitted; that the best thanks of the Society are hereby extended to the Said Board, and that the Secretary be instructed to convey this resolution to each member of the Board.

(6) In regard to Impostors on railway trains.

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be asked to consider the matter of impostors on railway trains complained of in the President's Address and to take such action upon it as it shall deem advisable.

(7) Concerning the 30th Anniversary Celebration of the Society.

WHEREAS, It is proposed to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Society, in 1911 (probably in Harrisburg, the birthplace); and it seems a most fitting occasion for a special Anniversary Offering for the Home; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be be instructed to devise a plan for such an offering and announce it or soon as expedient in order to give Local Branches and the deaf of the State ample time to prepare for it.

(8) Concerning the Compulsory education of the Deaf.

Resolved, That we reassert our belief in the wisdom and necessity of Compulsory Education for deaf children of School Age and that we earnestly urge the Board of Managers to contribute its efforts to bring about the passing of such a law in Pennsylvania.

The President announced the following Committee on Nominations: R. M. Ziegler, Philadelphia; J. T. McDonough, Reading; Miss Helen G. Wink, Reading; S. S. Haas, Shamokin; M. C. Fortescue, Philadelphia.

The President received and read a telegram from the Secretary of the North Carolina Association of the Deaf in session at Durham, N. C., sending greeting and well wishes to the P. S. A. D.

He was instructed to heartily reciprocate the same.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:45 P.M., and until Saturday morning.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

Called to order at 10 A.M.

Prayer by Rev. F. C. Smielau.

The Committee on Resolutions presented its remaining part of its report, which was adopted without a dissenting vote:

(9) Inquiring into the Condttion of the Feeble Minded Deaf:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the developments thus far made by our Committee on Inquiring into the Condition of its Feeble Minded Deaf of Pennsylvania justify a continuance of the inquiry, and that the Board of Managers be respectfully requested to continue the Committee and to give it every aid and encouragement possible.

Resolved, That the method of inquiry as conducted by the Chairman of said Committee, Mr. John A. McIlvaine, Jr., meets with our unqualified approval.

(10) About the *Pennsylvania Society News*:

WHEREAS, It has been found impossible to publish the *Pennsylvania Society News* for some time, owing to the great cost of printing;

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be authorized to make arrangements with the *Mt. Airy World* to publish a quarterly supplement to be known as "The Pennsylvania Society News," to be devoted to the interests of the Society and the Home.

Resolved, That, if expedient in its judgment, the said Board be authorized to set apart a fund known as "The Publication Fund," to consist of 25 per cent of the membership fees and other sources.

(11) Appropriating $10 to the Moving Picture Fund of the N. A. D.:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be authorized to appropriate a sum not exceeding ten ($10) dollars, as a contribution by the Society, toward the Moving Picture Fund of the National Association of the Deaf, in accordance with the suggestion in the President's Annual Address.

(12) Authorizing the Appointment of a State Ladies' Auxiliary:

Resolved, That the President be authorized to carry out his idea of a Ladies' Auxiliary if expedient in his judgment.

(13) Concerning Mr. Kirkhuff's Death:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst Mr. Jacob D. Kirkhuff, a life-long friend of the deaf;

Resolved, That the deaf of Pennsylvania have lost a true and faithful friend whose teachings uplifted them both mentally and morally.

(14) Approving the President's Eulogy of Mr. R. M. Ziegler.

Resolved, That we record our approval of the President's eulogy of our fellow-member, Mr. R. M. Ziegler, in his Annual Address.

(15) Endorsing Senator Owen's Bill.

Resolved, That we heartly endorse the bill of Senator Owen for the establishment of a National Department of Health.

Resolutions of thanks were passed: To the Local Committee; Berks County Branch; Prof. Downing (interpreter); County Commissioners for use of Court House; the Press and people of Reading; the Vestry of Christ Church for use of Parish House.

The President then announced the appointment of the following State Ladies' Anxiliary:

Mrs. John T. McDonough, Reading
Miss Helen G. Wink, Reading
Miss Capitola E. Biery, Mertztown
Miss Frances Stuckert, Doylestown
Mrs. Daniel Paul, Philadelphia
Mrs. J. S. Reider, Philadelphia
Mrs. M. J. Syle, Philadelphia
Mrs. C. O. Dantzer, Philadelphia
Mrs. Geo. Annis, Pittsburg
Mrs. Henry Bardes, Wilkinsburg
Mrs. R. M. Ziegler, Mt. Airy, Pa.
Mrs. Collins S. Sawhill, Braddock
Mrs. R M. Barker, Johnstown
Mrs. John G Clark, Johnstown
Mrs. Charles Partington, Ridley Park
Mrs. Daniel H. Rohrer, Lancaster
Miss Dora M. Heim, Kane
Miss Theresa N. Schoenenberger, Ashland
Miss Camilla A. Barnitz, York.

The officers elected are: James S. Reider, President; Thomas Breen, 1st Vice-President; Frank R. Gray, 2d Vice-President; Robert M. Ziegler, Secretary; Brewster R. Allabough, Treasurer.

It was announced that the next place of meeting would be Harrisburg, in 1911.

The Committee on Resolutions offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

(17) Appreciating Mr. Teegarden's services.

Resolved, That we record our lively appreciation of the valuable services rendered by our fellow-member, Mr. G. M. Teegarden, who has always taken a deep personal interest in the aims of the Society.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. Teegarden, with our earnest prayer that he may live many more years of usefulness.

Immediately after the adoption of Resolution No. 7, William McKinney announced that he would give $30. Mr. Haight also said he would give $30. Mr. Reider pledged $25; Mr. Breen pledged $25; Mr. Ziegler $30; Mrs. Reider $5; Mrs. McDonough $5; Mr. Allabough pledged the Pittsburg Local Branch for $100, and also said he would give $5 for his daughter, Helen Randall Allabough, and $5 for his son David; John W. Shappell $10; S. S. Haas $5; Mr. Downing $20; Miss E. Abram $5; Mrs. Eakins Troup $5; Mr. Sanders, for himself and wife, $25. Mr. Breen raised his pledge to $30, and Mr. Reider to $50. Altogether pledged and paid amounted to $350.

The President then declared the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Evangelical Alliance Services for the Deaf.

(*Interdenominational.*)

BOSTON.

Services every Sunday, at 10:45 A.M., First United Presbyterian Church, Cor. W Brookline St. and Warren Ave., Boston (Roxbury Crossing, or Columbus Ave. cars from Subway, or Dudley St. Elevated, to Brookline St.)

SALEM.

Services at First Baptist Church, Salem, Mass., Second, Third and Fourth Sundays, each month, excepting July and August. 2:15 P.M.

NEW ENGLAND CITIES.

Services in Worcester, Nashua, Providence and other New England cities, by appointment.

E. CLAYTON WYAND,
Evangelical Alliance Minister in charge.

Residence:
Mattapan Sta., Boston.

To these services all are welcome.

Mrs. C. D. Seaton and daughters, Maud and Rebecca, left last week to visit relatives in Chicago, Ill.—*Romney, W. Va., Review, Aug. 31.*

FANWOOD.

Hurrah! Hurrah! Aren't you glad school will soon open. Only one more week left and then you'll all be back at dear old Fanwood. When the pupils return they will notice many changes in the Academic Building. During the long summer a force of men have been busy repairing and renovating the various class-rooms. Many alterations have also been made. In the boys' dressing rooms a new metal ceiling has been put up and similar ceilings of its sort in other rooms.

The new matron, Miss Ida A. Porter, has arrived, and is beginning to study the needs and arrange for a harmonious administration.

Principal Currier has been going to and fro from his bungalow at Essex County, N. Y., and last Saturday evening he again returned. All were glad to see him in the best of health.

Some time ago Joseph Dennan spent three days with a friend of his in Brooklyn, N. Y. On his return here the complexion of his tanned face was enough to assure all that he had an elegant time.

Recently, Messrs. Hudson G. Wells and William C. Wren, former students of this Institution, visited their Alma Mater.

On August 24th, Harry Blechner and John Koeper, who are great friends, "beat it" to the American League Park, where they saw the Yankees and Chicago team clash in a doubleheader, which resulted in a victory for each team. Messrs Herbert Lieberz, Stephen Kabanovitch and Harry Goldberg were also there, and reported the games very exciting.

Miss Alice Judge returned from her month's vacation, which was enjoyably spent at Oxford, N Y., and Ocean Grove, N. J., on the 31st of August. Misses Heuston, Muirhead, and Frost also returned with smiles that denoted they had the time of their lives.

Messrs. Trinks and Dirkes were visitors last Tuesday morning and had a short and interesting chat with the boys.

Under the personal direction of Miss Agnes Craig, the girls (every one of them) were able to enjoy themselves for the whole day on August 31st, at Fort Washington Point. The girls each received a lunch box with assorted dainties which were devoured at meal times. Lemonade was also served, which was carefully made by the girls The party returned in the evening with tanned faces, and every one of them thanked Miss Craig, as it was through her kindness that this picnic was conducted.

August 29th, Mr. Edward Clearwater, instructor in carpentry, left to spend his two weeks' vacation. He says a good time is assured.

Mr. George Margraf returned from his month's vacation in the best of health.

Saturday last, Messrs. O'Brien, Lieberz and Goldberg, hied themselves to South Beach, S I., where they were the guests of the former's uncle. While there they had a long chat with Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, and later in the evening an elegant supper was served. No word can can say how much these lads thank Mr. and Mrs O'Brien for their loving kindness in endeavoring to give them a most enjoyable time.

On Labor Day the pupils were allowed to romp around and do so as they pleased. Most of the day was indulged in baseball. Joseph Dennan had a good opportunity to witness the Athletics and Yankees play their afternoon game at the American League Park, and of course he took advantage of it. He returned after the game with a sour face, as the Yankees lost a hard-fought battle by the score of 2 to 1.

Mr. Frank Nimmo, who graduated from the High Class last June, and who was awarded the Harriett E Stoner Testimonial, has been appointed as a tutor as this Institution. When the pupils return in the fall he will also act as assistant military instructor.

The Chicago Division, National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, will exhibit the moving pictures of the Fanwood Cadets, at Masonic Temple Drill Hall, Chicago, on Wednesday evening, September 14th. Prof. Jones in Shakespearean rendition will also be shown.

Prof. Willis Hubbard, a Fanwood Honor Graduate of the Class of 1863, and for forty-seven years a teacher at the Michigan Institution, visited his *Alma Mater* last Tuesday and had a pleasant talk with Principal Currier.

HARRY J. GOLDBERG.

P. E. Diocese of Connecticut.

Rev. G. H. Hefflon, Minister in charge.

Hartford—First and Third Sunday, monthly, Christ's Church, at 4 P.M.
Bridgeport—Every Third Sunday, 7:30 P.M., St. Paul's Church Parish House.
New Haven—Every Second and Fourth Sunday, St. Paul's Church, 3 P.M.
Waterbury—Every Second and Fourth Sunday, St. John's Church, 7.30 P.M.

At other places by appointment. Address of pastor, Y. M. C. A., Hartford, Ct

OHIO.

[News items for this column may be sent to our Ohio News Bureau, care of Mr. A. B. Greener, 993 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.]

Sept. 1, 1910.—There was one thing noticable at the Colorado Springs Convention that we hope will receive due attention by those having the matter in charge at the next meeting, and that is the long drawn out papers read. It became wearisome to many in attendance to sit through and watch the authors go through their essays. It may have been a delight to them, but to the audience it proved anything but a pleasure. The blue pencil could have been used to advantage on many of the papers without detracting from their efficiency. Then too, some of the speakers in discussing questions occupied much valuable time in getting around to the meat in the cocoanut. It would be well hereafter to limit a paper to ten and not more than fifteen minutes in its reading, and as to speakers in discussing motions to not over five minutes, and not more than once on a question. Such a rule would facilitate the business of the Convention.

Mr. Frank H. Chaney is certainly the boss barber of Colorado Springs, if not of the State. He is foreman of the shop where many of the male members of the Convention no doubt had the tonsorial ablutions performed upon them during their week's stay. He has fifteen men under his charge, and has been in the city from way back, gradually building up a business until now it is something to be proud of. He is an Ohioan, and it gave him much pleasure to meet and converse with people coming from his State, and it was interesting to him to be told of old-time associates and how his *Alma Mater* had grown since he left it in the early sixties.

The following is taken from one of the city papers:

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 30.—George Ashley, who says (in writing) that he is a deaf-mute who claims to the seventeen years old, was found in a starving condition at Edgewater park and taken to the hospital. He claims Princeton, O., as his home. Because he does not understand the sign-language the hospital nurses think the boy may be shamming. He appears to be much older than he admits.

Superintendent Jones returned Saturday evening, from a week's visit with relatives, and Sunday morning made an address to the prisoners of the Ohio Penitentiary at their chapel service.

Miss Cloa Lamson returned from Colorado Springs, Saturday evening, bringing with her what many others did, who were there, a bad cold, the effects of the climate there.

The advance guard for the reunion commenced coming in rather early. Saturday evening, Mr. and Mrs Alfred Monnin, of Canton, O., arrived, and are meanwhile the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Schory. Thomas McGinnes, of Cleveland, O., came down Sunday, and Wednesday, Mrs. Minnie Morris Feine and Miss Bertha Karlen, of Youngstown; Miss Fesenbeck, of Cincinnati, and Miss Bessie Fay, daughter of the late Dr. G. O. Fay, who will be a guest of the Association during the reunion.

From what we can glean it is not likely that the reunion will be as large as the last one, on account of the hard times and high cost of living. However, a fine program has been mapped out, and there is every reason to believe an enjoyable time will be had by those fortunate to be present. The street-car men strike is still on and a regiment of the Ohio National Guard is camped on the institution grounds, but this will in no wise interfere with the enjoyment of those coming. We will endeavor to give a full report of the proceedings for next issue.

The Board of Managers of the Home meet this evening to consider the reports of its officers which are to be read before the Association this afternoon.

On our way back from Colorado Springs we stopped off for a couple of days at Grinnell, Iowa, as guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. L' H. Long and greatly enjoyed their hospitality. The town for its size is a fine one, but with only one thing lacking to give it a push—street car service. It's a college town, having a college of the Congregational denomination with an attendance of 800 students or more during the year. The print firm of Waring & Long holds forth here, and has all it can do most of the time filling orders in its line of work. We had a peep into the office and found it a well conducted one. Nearly all of the job printing of the city is turned out here.

While at Mr. Long's, Mrs. George W. Evans, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who was visiting her sister in the town called. From her we learned that Henry Knapp, a pupil of the Ohio School 1847–50, was still living in Kansas and is seventy-five years old. His brother, John also a pupil 1837–42 is dead. A sister, Mary at school from 1847–50, now Mrs. Wells, is making her home with children in California. Henry Knapp has a deaf cousin living in Iowa, Mrs. Susan Taylor, whose maiden name was Knapp, but as far as we know was not educated here.

Mrs. Mary E. Carroll, of Cleveland, has come here to attend the reunion. She was present of the Buffalo, N Y., School for the Deaf gathering in the latter part of July, and enjoyed a week's stay very much among former schoolmates.

We are indebted to Mr. A B. Davis, of the following, taken from the *Star-Journal:*

LORAIN, O., Aug. 30—Miss Rosa Zilch, one of the victims of the accident at Linwood Park, Vermilion, Sunday, when an automobile carrying six persons was run down by a lake Shore Electric limited train, died in St. Joseph's Hospital, at 6 o'clock last night.

John H. Otterbacher, of Wellington, owner of the machine, who was also seriously injured and who, for a time it was thought, would die, is now expected to recover, he having shown much improvement. The injuries of the others are not serious.

Miss Zilch, a friend of the Otterbachers, who with her sister, was accompanying them to Linwood Park, was a deaf and dumb girl and was highly respected.

Upon our return from the west, we found a postal card from Miss Zilch, giving an account of a visit to Cedar Point, and adding that she would be here at the reunion.

The news of her sudden death is received here with sorrow, for only a few years ago she completed her school course here and gave promise of a bright future.

It will be a disappointment to many at the reunion not to have the presence of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Davis. He greatly desired to be here, but a series of carbuncles on one of his lower extremities has confined him to his room.

A. B. G.

NEW YORK.

Henry C. Kohlman arrived in New York on Monday, on the Empire State Express. He spent six weeks in travel, taking in the Colorado Convention, and afterwards going to Salt Lake City and the Yellowstone National Park, returning via steamer from Duluth to Buffalo. Mr. Samuel Frankenheim accompanied him, but stayed over in Buffalo for a few days' visit with Mr. and Mrs. Sol Weil.

James Trainor, of Haverhill, Mass., is spending two weeks of vacation in this city.

Helena Berg went to Newburgh, N. Y., on an excursion on Labor Day.

A picture post card locates Charles J. LeClercq at Ferndale, N. Y.

The breaking of a steel arm in the "Double Whirl" at Coney Island on Labor Day, resulted in serious injury to six persons, one of whom is a deaf mute named Nora McMann, of Hoyt Street, Brooklyn.

Irwin I. Oppenheimer is back from an extended trip across the Atlantic, through England, Scotland, Belgium, Germany, France and Italy.

Miss Margaret H. Jones has gone to Columbus, O., for a vacation with Miss Parmlee, a former classmate at the 67th Street School.

Prof. Willis Hubbard, of the Michigan Institution, and a graduate of Fanwood forty-seven years ago, visited the scenes of his school-days last Tuesday. He also attended the afternoon service at St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes on Sunday.

Mr. Albert A. Barnes spent his vacation at the Thousand Islands, with Charles Cooper and Charles O. Upham. He had a great time and is now back at his desk in the New York Post Office.

Washington Houston came from Philadelphia by trolley last Saturday, and on the same day visited Mr. Hodgson at the JOURNAL office. On Sunday, with his brother, Dr. Alexander Houston, and wife and son, he was at the service in St. Ann's Church. On Labor Day he enjoyed the sights at Coney Island.

Mrs. Minnie Timberger and her children had a very pleasant vacation of one week visiting her mother, Mrs Housell, and her sister, Mrs. Randolph, at Walden, N. Y. The bracing air of that locality has greatly benefited them, and on their return home they showed the benefits of their one week's sojourn.

It is reported that William C. Flanagan is not expected to live many days. He is a deaf-mute son of the late Judge Flanagan, and inherited quite a fortune.

West Virginia.

CHANGES AT THE INSTITUTION.

Several changes have occurred in the personnel of the officers and teachers of the Deaf and Dumb Schools here.

The following teachers have resigned: Misses Chidester, Benninger, Sloan and Huggins. Their places have been filled by Misses Anna Gibson, Mary Burke, Emma Dobbins of Philadelphia (formerly teacher at Mt. Airy), and Ira Terry, of Oxford, Penn.

The following officers have resigned: Messrs. Thresher, E. V. Parker, Ed. Hamilton and R. H. Cookus (the latter's resignation not to take effect until September 7th), and their places have been filled as follows: F. L. Largent, Clerk and Supervisor; J. D. Coffield, of Denver, Col., graduate of Mt. Airy School for the deaf, carpenter foreman; W. H. Hamilton, engineer; Miss Mary Burke resigned to take a teacher's place and Miss Belle Hennen will take her place as matron of the blind girls, and Mrs. Hines' place as assistant to the matron will be filled by Miss Lilly Moore, sister of Rev. Dr. Schooley Moore, of Parkersburg.

Miss Emma Dobbins, who is an oral teacher of ten years experience in the best schools in the country, will be the head teacher of the oral department which will be composed of Mrs. Ferguson, Misses Wirgman, Handley, Burke and Gibson, all of whom have taken courses in articulation this summer. Mr. Terry, who takes Miss Hudgin's place in the blind department is a graduate of the Williamson, Pa., trade school and will teach manual training and athletics to the blind boys in addition to their academic studies. Mr. Coffield will teach the deaf boys painting as well as carpentering. The prospects are that the school will open with over two hundred pupils.—*Romney Review, August 31.*

ST. LOUIS.

J. H. May,—5851 Von Versen Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Julia M. Miller and daughter, of Chicago, Ill, who have been staying in St. Louis two months, departed for home Sunday. Her husband came and accompanied them.

A great pic-nic was given last month on the 24th, 25th and 26th ult., at Creve Coeur Lake, by the managers of the United Railway Company of this city. John C. O'Brien, who has been employed twenty-one years by the company was among the pic nickers accompanied by his wife and son. There was boating, fishing and a great time all round.

A surprise reception was tendered Sunday P.M., 28th ult., to Miss Emily Stahr, of Kansas City, Mo., at the home of her mother on Osage Street. Mrs. Stahr left for home on September 1st.

Mrs. Minnie Joell of this city has a deaf brother living at Frisk, Mo., named James Hawn. Mr. Hawn was graduated from the Fulton school. He seems to be a great mechanic. Some time ago his attention was attracted to a motor-boat, and it seems probable that ere long we will hear that Mr. Hawn has invented some great machine, that will enrich his pocket.

August Schultz, of Los Angeles, Cal., writes to Mr. Thomas Joell, of this city and claims to be something of a globe-trotter. He thinks he has been nearly around this globe, as the following words will explain:

"I am glad that I travelled nearly around the world, because I came to New York City from Germany. From New York City I came to St. Louis. Leaving St. Louis I came to Los Angeles, where I am at present. I think if I go west to China it would be entirely around the world." Mr. Schultz is well-known in our circles having left St. Louis about one year ago. He is now living in Los Angeles, Cal., where he has a good job in a printing office.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Stack and daughter have moved their household effects to a better place at corner Jefferson Avenue and Lynch Street. Their address is 2734 South Jefferson Avenue.

Mrs. Mary Trapp, of Louisville, Ky., has been visiting her son G. W. Trapp and wife for two weeks. Departed for home Saturday night.

G. W. Trapp is very sad and heart-broken these days! Why? One evil day last week his sister-in law, Mrs. Flora Trapp, of this city, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. She had been in bad health for a long time, so was awful despondent.

Rev. C. Schubkegel will conduct Divine services for us Sunday, September 11th, at Zion Lutheran Church, 21st and Benton Streets, at 3 P.M. All are welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hellstern and four daughters have moved into more spacious quarters on the second floor at 7730 Virginia Avenue. They were forced to move on account of the house they occupied being filled with ten million bedbugs, cock-roaches and other vile insects.

While at work in the factory, Hugh Stack injured his thumb so severely that it pained him so he could not sleep. He consulted a physician, who examined and dressed the wound. Mr. Stack had a close call of a case of blood poison.

According to custom, the Gallaudet School for the Deaf, at 3435 Henrietta Avenue, will throw open its doors to pupils for the Fall term on Tuesday morning, September 6th.

Two new school buildings have been opened in St. Louis this Fall. One is the Lyon School in Carondelet. The two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Hellstern, Misses Bertha and Jessie, have obtained permits to attend this school.

This year on Labor Day, September 5th, which is a national holiday, there will be no parade, as in past years. Instead there will be gatherings of families in different parts of the city. It will be more in the form of pic-nics than anything else.

THE COMBINED SYSTEM VERSUS THE ORAL METHOD.

[Argument by Olof Hanson, presented at the Convention of the National Association of the Deaf, Colorado Springs, Col., Aug. 10, 1910.]

The question under discussion as officially stated is: "Resolved that the Combined System is superior and preferable to the pure Oral Method of educating the deaf, as insuring the fullest development of the individual."

Before proceeding I desire to make it clear what is understood by the terms "Combined System" and the "Oral Method." The latter is generally and correctly understood as meaning that the deaf are taught mainly by speech and lip-reading. In pure Oral Schools, the sign-language is not recognized as a useful means of imparting information either in the class room or through lectures, debates, sermons, etc.

In the combined system, as defined in the *Annals*, speech and speech reading are regarded as very important, but mental development and the acquisition of language are regarded as still more important. It is believed that in many cases mental development and the acquisition of language can be best promoted by the manual or manual alphabet method, and so far as circumstances permit, such method is chosen for each pupil as seems best adapted for his individual case. Speech and speech reading are taught where the measure of success seems likely to justify the labor expended, and in most of the schools some of the pupils are taught wholly or chiefly by the oral method or by the auricular method.

This is the combined system as the term is understood by its friends and supporters.

In the pure oral school, if a pupil can not learn through speech and lip-reading no attempt is made to teach him through any other method. In a combined system school, if a pupil can be successfully taught by means of speech and lip reading he is taught by the oral method in oral classes; if he can not be successfully taught by the oral method, he is taught by manual methods, so as to give him the fullest mental development of which he is capable.

The term "Combined System" must not be confounded with the expression "Combined Method." They are widely different in meaning. The latter expression is seldom used by the friends of the former. It is sometimes used by oralists, and generally has reference to a practice formerly common, but now less in favor, of teaching pupils in manual classes and sending them to an articulation teacher for half and hour or so each day to learn speech. "Combined Method" has reference only to the method of instruction in class room. Combined System has reference to the means of education in the school as a whole, both in and out of the class room.

Some years ago a leaflet was published by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell and widely circulated by the Volta Bureau, in which it was made to appear that only about 20% of the deaf were taught by the "Combined System." To reach this result Dr. Bell counted all the orally taught pupils in Combined System Schools with these in pure oral schools, and deducted them from the Combined System. The incorrectness of this classification was pointed out in the *Annals* at the time; but many people, especially those who favor the oral method, still appear to think that the Combined System only has a small part in the education of the deaf.

As a matter of fact about 80% of the deaf in this country are taught under the Combined System, and this percentage has varied but slightly during the past fifteen years. Of the forty large schools supported by the States, all but two use the Combined System.

The deaf have time and again passed resolutions all endorsing the Combined System. These resolutions all have reference to the Combined System as above explained, and not to the "Combined Method" as some oralists appear to believe.

The chief difference between an oral school and a combined system school lies in the use of the sign-language, not in the school room, but in chapel for lectures, debates and religious services. It is practically impossible for the deaf to follow a sermon or a lecture by watching the lips. By means of the sign-language, however, the deaf may understand and enjoy lectures, debates, sermons, etc., as fully as people who can hear. Frequently when a visitor comes to a school using the Combined System he is asked to address the pupils, and his remarks are interpreted by means of the sign-language. If he were asked to do the same thing in an oral school, would the pupils understand him? Not one in ten would understand half of what he said, and not one in a hundred would understand all.

There is a very good oral school in Northampton, Mass. A few weeks ago I met a former pupil of this school. He informed me that it was the custom for the pupils to attend church regularly, that they had seats in the back part of the church, and that they understood very little of the service and practically nothing of the sermon.

In a Combined System School religious services are conducted in the sign-language and the pupils can readily participate in the exercises and understand all that is said.

A graduate of the same school describes a dedication of a new building at the school. The former pupils were invited to be present. Prominent speakers took part in the exercises. No interpreter was provided for the deaf, though many of them were familiar with the sign-language. What did the deaf get out of the exercises? Nothing. They just sat still and looked on without understanding anything. The hearing people present may possibly have thought that the deaf understood what was being said, but if they did they were mistaken. At a combined system school an interpreter would translate what was being said into the sign-language and the deaf would be able to understand and enjoy the exercises.

Last month the National Educational Association met in Boston. One section discussed matters relating to the education of the deaf. Certain oralist teachers discussed the advantages of oral instruction. A number of deaf persons were present and by means of the sign-language and an interpreter they were able to follow the discussion quite well. One of them even took active part in the discussion and replied vigorously to the claims made by the oralists. There were a number of orally educated deaf present who did not understand the sign-language. Could they understand or take any part in the discussion? Not at all. One of the orally taught deaf present was a graduate of Harvard College. Most of the time he sat talking by means of pad and pencil with the deaf on either side. He could not understand the sign language and could not follow what was being said on the platform. While at college he had to depend on notes and help from others, and not on lip-reading. Evidently his oral education gave him no particular advantage at college, as many educated by the combined system have done the same thing; while at a public meeting such as above mentioned his pure oral education was a distinct disadvantage.

One of the strongest claims of the combined system to public favor is that it is adapted to all grades of intellect from the brighest to the dullest. Many cases that have been given up as hopeless by oral teachers have been given a fair education under the Combined System? It is matter or record that children who have been turned away as feeble minded by oral schools, and sent to asylums for the feeble minded, have been rescued by a combined system school and trained into self-supporting citizens. Two of them are now living in Hartford, own their homes, have married, and raised families. If the oral schools alone had been available, they would probably have continued in the feeble minded asylum to the end of their lives, a burden to society. Under the combined system they have become producers, useful and happy citizens.

In giving instruction by the pure oral method so much time is required for drill in speech that much less time is left for mental development. It also requires highly trained teachers to attain successful results by this method, and when these pupils are denied the use of the sign-language entirely their mental development is retarded

A report of the Hartford School mentions a boy who was taught in an oral school for seven years. His progress in articulation and lip-reading was excellent. His parents decided to send him to the Hartford School, which employs the combined system. It was found that his mental progress had been such only as to qualify him to enter a class of four years standing.

Another case is recorded of a girl who had been under instruction for eleven years by the oral method, She was then sent to the Hartford School, where it was found that "her mental attainments were only such as to qualify her for a admission to a class of six years' standing, and her scholarship was not above the average of her class."

The above cases are not unusual by any means. They may rather be considered as typical. Many pupils from oral schools come to combined system schools and in practically every case it is found that in mental advancement they are behind the pupils who have attended school under the Combined System for an equal length of time.

In Wisconsin there are many day schools for the deaf, using the oral method. During four years, sixty-eight pupils from these schools entered the State school at Delavan, which is a Combined System School. Concerning these pupils the Superintendent, E. W. Walker, says: "I have studied these pupils as they came, feeling assured that I might at least find them better masters of language. I wish to say, however, that in not a single case is there a single pupil among those who have thus come to us that shows any superiority over those who use signs."—(*Annals* for September 1908. Page 320.)

Writing on the same subject to Mr. Booth of the Volta Bureau, Superintendent Tillinghast of the Oregon School has the following to say: "The best student we have sent to Gallaudet is a congenitally deaf, manually taught boy, and we are sending another finely developed congenitally deaf young fellow, who has for three years past set a pace that none of our oral pupils could follow. These belong to the old regime, (practically pure manual.) Whether the new oral regime can produce equal results with the added equipment of facility in speech-reading remains to be demonstrated."

There is a college for the deaf in Washington, D. C. Students from every State attend it and many come from oral schools. Here if anywhere can comparisons be made as to the relative progress made by students whose previous education has been received under different methods. A study of the records of the college would, I believe, give valuable information on this point. To obtain such information, I requested the authorities of the College to permit an examination of the records. But the faculty of the College, wishing to maintain its attitude of impartiality toward both sides on a disputed question, declined to allow the examination. It is noteworthy, however, that the professors in the college almost without exception are strongly in favor of the combined system. This is not due to any prejudice against the oral method, but because they know that the former produces better results.

From various sources I have been able to gather a number of facts which bear on this question:

Fact. No. 1 No student trained by the pure oral method has ever taken the valedictory at Gallaudet College. Many students come from oral schools. The largest oral school in the country is located in Pennsylvania. This State has sent 103 students to the College. Not one of those trained at the Mt. Airy School since it adopted the oral method has taken the valedictory. One did take the valedictory, but he received his instruction in the earlier years when the school employed the combined system. On the other hand the State of Washington where I live has sent only six students to the college; but of these three have taken the valedictory. They were all taught under the combined system.

Fact. No. 2 The orally taught students rarely if ever take a leading part in student activities, such as athletics, debates, and I may say hazing. Why? There must be a reason. In this connection it is interesting to note the observation of a gentlemen in New England, himself a graduate of an oral school, who is acquainted with a large number of deaf taught in oral and in combined system schools. His observation is to the effect that there is more independence and self reliance among those who have been educated in combined system schools, than those from oral schools. "The Hartford graduates on the whole make better citizens, better companions, better workmen."

Portland is turning out fine graduates. I think it is a combined system school. (The Portland, Maine, school was changed from an oral to a combined system school some years ago, and this remark from a disinterested observer is then the more interesting, and significant).

Fact No. 3. The Mt. Airy school and the Ohio school are about equal in size, equipment, and time allowed students in school, the advantage if any being with the former. Yet students from the latter school as a rule enter the Freshman Class in the same or less time than it takes the Mt. Airy school to prepare them for the class next below.

Fact No. 4. Of the 100 students from Pennsylvania, 48 failed to pass all the examinations required for the Freshman Class, this is 46% of the whole number and one of the largest precentages for States of similar size and conditions. The percentage who failed to pass this test from some of the other States is as follows: Iowa 44%, New York 41%, Michigan 29%, Ohio 26%, Minnesota 20%.

The above conclusions may not be entirely correct, as allowance must be made for special conditions, and Pennsylvania students come from one combined and one oral school. But I believe that an impartial inquiry along these lines, and with full records of students from each school, would show even greater differences in favor of the combined system. There must be a reason. What is it?

It may be argued that the oral schools send their best students to Colleges or Schools for the hearing. This is true to some extent; but I doubt if it would make any material difference in the result. Many students from Combined System Schools also enter colleges and other educational institutions for the hearing. Rev. Mr. Syle graduated from Yale College and Oxford University. Quite a few of the graduates of the Berkeley School have matriculated at the University of California, and some have received degrees. Several have studied at the University of Minnesota. The Northampton School, I understand, does not prepare its students for College, its highest department being only a Grammar School. We should be glad to have authentic information concerning graduates of oral schools who have pursued their studies further among the hearing; and I believe that it can be shown that nearly as many from Combined System Schools have taken equivalent courses among the hearing, besides those who have attended Gallaudet College.

There is a deaf gentleman in Cincinnati who was educated by the oral method and is considered one of the most successful of those educated in this manner. At a meeting of oral teachers in Chicago a year ago, he made some remarks disparaging the sign language and rejoicing because he does not understand it. He has swallowed his castor oil, and like a good boy is trying to make himself believe that he likes it. But his remarks show that he does not understand the real purpose of the sign language. He appears to think that if he had learned the sign language he would not have learned anything else. In speaking of his work as an architect he asks: "Now I would like to know how I would have been able to do all this if I had to depend on the sign language; in fact I regard it as a sheer impossibility." Evidently he does not know that there are others doing the same kind of work. They do not depend on the sign language, and do not claim that it is of assistance in their business; but nevertheless they appreciate the sign language for what it gives them in the way of information and pleasure outside of their business. Speaking of his studies abroad he asks: "Again how could I have been able to complete my work in Paris if I knew only the sign language?" Who says he should only know the sign language? There are a score or more deaf Americans who have studied in Paris, and they have not found the sign language any drawback in their work. This gentleman has never uuderstood a sermon, has never listened to a lecture; has never enjoyed a debate. These things are impossible to the deaf without the sign language. If he had been taught by the combined system he might have all the accomplishments in which he rejoices, and in addition he might have the benefits and pleasures which the sign language alone can give to the deaf.

I do not blame this gentleman for his mistaken ideas about the sign language? He has been taught to shun it, and he has taken the advice of his teachers without question and without investigating for himself. But I can not hold equally blameless those oral teachers who deliberately misrepresent the sign language to parents and to deaf pupils, and thus deprive them of a most valuable medium of information and happiness.

Many of the best lip readers in the country are also firm believers in the sign language. The following is from a lady educated by the combined system and a college graduate, who enjoys all the advantages of the orally taught as to speech and lip reading and in addition all the benefits to be derived from the sign language.

"I have always been accustomed to mingle readily and freely with hearing people, and to depend entirely on speech and lip-reading in communicating with them. I never carry pencil and paper. I prize my ability to speak and read the lips as among my greatest blessings. And yet, when all is said, how imperfect it is. How really dependent I am on my quickness of imagination and readiness to converse myself for the pleasure of intercourse. At an afternoon gathering of ladies, and evening reception or card party, how plainly and distinctly I am conscious that I am deaf, and that in spite of my real enjoyment and of all that courtesy and kindness can do. That fact of deafness cannot be overcome. In a gathering of the deaf I forget myself as I cannot do in hearing society. In the sign language I partake in all that goes on. No remark is made but that I can understand it if I choose. I have a good command of signs myself and the pleasure of expressing myself in them is great? How sorry I am for the unfortunate orally taught deaf who know them not, and who hug the delusion that speech alone can satisfy the craving of their hearts."

The following is from a lady educated in an oral school and later at Gallaudet College. She is considered one of the best lip-reading pupils in the country, but she attributes her skill in lip-reading to the painstaking efforts of her mother rather than to the instruction received at school.

"Notwithstanding my ability to lip-read and the fact that through it I find it just as easy to get along with the hearing, I am by no means an "oralist," but always a staunch believer in the sign language. Yes, I maintain that this language is an invaluable aid in the development of all mental attainments, while speech and lip reading are more or less of an accomplishment. Therefore no orally taught deaf person should overlook the chance to master the sign language."

It goes without saying that such positive endorsement of the sign language from expert lip readers, who understand both sides of the question, should carry far greater weight than any disparagement of the sign language from those who do not understand it?

Many such endorsements of the sign language must be quoted. I will however confine myself to some extracts from a paper written by an orally educated lady who learned the sign language after her school education had been completed. Concerning church services she writes: "How many, even of the best lip readers, ever really understand an oral sermon? Hardly one. All my life I have attended such services, and I know many deaf people who have done the same. A few words we might understand—many more we might *pretend* to understand—but the whole sermon—never. It is a physical impossibility. I have many times returned from a service for the hearing completely exhausted with the effort to understand. In the case of a sign-sermon, there is little effort and no fatigue. It is a relief to eye, mind and heart.

"To sum up the whole matter: Oral speech is valuable; but signs are also valuable, and we oralist need both."

"Of course the sign language like all other good things, may be abused, but in itself it is a precious and beautiful gift, and I thank God for it."

To sum the case:

In pure oral schools speech and speech reading are considered of the highest importance, and everything else is subordinated to their acquisition.

In combined system schools "speech and speech reading are regarded as very important, but mental development and the acquisition of language are regarded as still more important."

About eighty per cent of the deaf in this country are taught in combined system schools, and about twenty per cent in pure oral schools.

Pupils in pure oral schools do not attain as high mental development in a given time as do those in combined system schools. This is proved in numerous cases where pupils have been transferred from the former schools to the latter.

Gallaudet College is attended by students from both oral and combined system schools. No orally trained student has ever taken the valedictory at the college. The orally trained students rarely take a leading part in college activities, such as athletics, debating society, etc.

Graduates of pure oral schools can not understand public speaking, such as sermons, lectures, debates, court proceedings, etc. Those from combined system schools can understand and take part in such exercises through the sign language.

Some students from oral schools have atteneded colleges for the hearing. So have students from combined system schools and they get along fully as well as the former.

The oral method is successful with the bright pupils, it may succeed moderately with those of average ability; but it fails entirely with those of low mental capacity. The combined system, rightly used gives all the deaf the best education they are capable of receiving.

Many deaf educated orally who have learned its advantages favor the sign language and the combined system. The deaf educated under the latter system favor it pratically without exception.

Saloonkeepers Prefer Non-Drinkers

A certain Indianapolis lawyer, who has a good practice now, quit drinking whisky—and beer and other intoxicants, too, for that matter—two or three years ago, and he did not take the Keeley cure, either. A German saloonkeeper of whom the lawyer bought most of his liquor administered the cure, and it has been effective.

For several years the lawyer had been buying nearly all his drinks at this particular saloon. He paid his bills there the same as he paid his grocery bills. Finally the old saloonkeeper bought a house and lot, and he employed another lawyer, who never bought drinks, to prepare the abstract and the deed and transact other business in connection with the deal. The lawyer who had been the regular customer heard about it. He was filled with rage, and he went at once to demand an explanation.

"Here," he yelled, as he leaned over the bar and pointed an accusing finger at the old German, "I buy all my drinks here. I have brought my drinks here for years. I have spent hundreds of dollars in this place. And then the very minute you have some work for a lawyer to do you go and employ some one else. That's what you do. You go and, and—"

"Vell," interrupted the old German in the midst of the harangue of accusation, "*when I got business I want it done by a sober lawyer.*"

The offended lawyer turned and walked out, and his friends say he has drunk nothing stronger than coffee since.—*Indianapolis News.*

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The Gallaudet Memorial.

It is proposed to create a memorial to the late Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D., by the erection of a Parish Building for St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes. The present Church is situated on 148th Street, just west of Amsterdam Avenue, and is built some twenty-five feet back from the line of the street to permit the erection of such a building as above indicated, which will form a facade to the church edifice and be a center of religious and social life amongst the silent peoples. Dr. Gallaudet hoped during his lifetime to see the erection of this building, which would have completed the church with which his name has always been associated. This was not permitted, and it is suggested as a most fitting memorial to him that this work be now undertaken. St. Ann's Church is used wholly for the deaf-mutes.

The new building will occupy a plot of ground about forty-five feet along the street front and twenty-five feet in depth. It will be three stories in height, with a basement, and will be used for the social, religious and industrial needs of the deaf-mutes of New York. The amount required for "The Gallaudet Memorial Parish Building" will be about $30,000, and the building itself, in its position and purpose, will form a conspicuous monument to him whose life was devoted to the silent peoples. They themselves heartily endorse the memorial.

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